

Amendment to the specification

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Hybrid cultivars are desired because of potentially higher seed yield due to heterosis. To produce hybrid *Brassica* plants, breeders use self-incompatible (SI), cytoplasmic male sterile (CMS), or nuclear male sterile (NMS) *Brassica* plants as the female parent. SI plants are not able to self pollinate due to their genetic constitution and CMS and NMS female plants are incapable of producing pollen. Thus, all these plants must be cross-pollinated by a male parent. A number of CMS systems are used for hybrid seed production of *Brassica*: Polima (*pol*), *nap*, *tournefortii*, *Koscna*, and *Ogura* (*ogu*). (See for example Ogura (1968) Mem. Fac. Agric. Kagoshima Univ. 6:39-78; Makaroff (1989 Journal of Biol. Chem. 264: 11706-11713; US Pat. No. 5,254,802.) The *ogu* system, thought to be the most useful, is based on the use of a male sterility determinant derived from *Raphanus sativus* cytoplasm. F1 seed produced from a cross between an Ogura CMS female *Brassica* plant and a normal male *Brassica* plant will be male sterile. In other words, plants grown from the F1 seed will not produce pollen. To produce a male fertile F1 generation plant, a restorer gene must be present in the male parent of the F1 hybrid.